

## BRITISH COLUMN WIPED OUT.

10 OFFICERS, 48 SIKHS, 124 RIFLES  
MEN KILLED.

Col. Plunkett and Capt. Olney Dead—A  
Detachment of Gen. Manning's Force  
Against the Mad Mullah Annihilated—  
Natives Broke Famous British Square

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ADEN, April 23.—The transport Hardinge,  
which has arrived here from Berbera,  
brings the news that 10 officers and 140  
men, out of a British force of 220, have been  
killed in a fight with the Mullahs.

The Hardinge brought the details of the  
disaster from Obbia, Somaliland, the base  
of supplies. She also brought numerous  
British and native sick soldiers. Obbia has  
been evacuated and a quantity of stores  
abandoned.

Quantities of stores which had accumu-  
lated for some time at posts along the line  
of communication were destroyed. Letters  
from the front, say the British troops are  
short of supplies.

LONDON, April 23.—The War Office has  
issued a despatch from Col. Swann, at  
Bohote, Somaliland, giving a message  
received from Gen. Manning, the general  
officer commanding, dated twenty miles  
westward of Galdadi, April 18. The despatch  
says:

"I regret to report that Cobbe's flying  
column, which left Galdadi on April 10 to  
reconnoitre the Walwal road, met with a  
serious check on April 17. Cobbe, who  
was forty miles to the westward of Galdadi,  
had decided to return, owing to the diffi-  
culty of finding the road and the shortage  
of water, when firing was heard in the di-  
rection of a small reconnoitring party under  
Capt. Olney.

"Cobbe despatched Col. Plunkett with  
100 Rifles, 48 Sikhs and two Maxims to ex-  
tricate Olney. A few hours later heavy  
firing was heard in Plunkett's direction.  
Then fugitives came in and reported the  
total loss of Plunkett's force with the ex-  
ception of thirty men.

"The latest information received from the  
fugitives about the affair is that Plunkett  
pursued the enemy in the open country  
seven miles westward of Gumburu, where  
a strong force of the enemy's mounted  
men and infantry attacked him at close  
quarters.

"Plunkett held out until his ammunition  
was exhausted. Then he formed a square  
and made a brave charge in the direc-  
tion of Cobbe's square. The British  
stockade made of thorns and bushes.  
The enemy pursued the British and finally  
overwhelmed the square, annihilating all  
except the thirty-seven mentioned above.

"The following are missing and were  
doubtless killed: Col. Plunkett, Capt. Olney  
and eight other officers, 48 Sikhs and 124  
riflemen. The Maxims were lost."

The earliest account from Col. Cobbe  
reached Gen. Manning on April 17. This  
stated that he feared Col. Plunkett had  
been repulsed. Gen. Manning started im-  
mediately afterward for Gumburu with  
300 Sikhs and 60 Rifles. Capt. Kenna, with  
100 mounted men, was ordered to push  
on as fast as possible. On the morning of  
April 18 Gen. Manning telegraphed that  
Col. Cobbe was encamped with 220 troops,  
plenty of food, four days' supply of water  
and about 1,000 camels. He (Cobbe) feared  
he could not save these without help, as  
the scrub was thick and the enemy was  
likely to assume the offensive.

Gen. Manning added: "I shall march at  
moonrise and expect to arrive at Gumburu  
to-morrow. I shall accomplish the extri-  
cation of Cobbe with as much transport as  
possible, and return to Galdadi. I can only  
carry sufficient water for the march to  
Gumburu. I shall therefore be unable to  
advance against the enemy if he keeps  
back."

An unofficial despatch from Aden de-  
scribes the British disaster as an ambush  
and represents the Mullah's army as being  
10,000 strong.

Col. Plunkett's men, with the exception  
of the officers and two British orderlies,  
were all Sikhs, Yaco and Somalis. Col.  
Plunkett had an intimate acquaintance with  
the country and its inhabitants, having  
been in Somaliland since the operations  
began, in 1901. He trained the Yaco and  
Somalis, who formed the King's African  
Rifles, and brought them to a high state  
of efficiency.

The Yaco and Somalis, like most North  
Africans, are fine fighters, and the manner  
in which they acquitted themselves at  
Gumburu was what was to have been ex-  
pected from their own grit and Col. Plun-  
kett's discipline.

The fight occurred in Italian Somaliland,  
not a great distance from the Abyssinian  
border. An Abyssinian force of from 5,000  
to 10,000 men, to which two British officers  
are attached, lately occupied a position  
southwest of the scene of the operations to  
cut off a possible retreat of the Mullahs,  
but they were not supposed to be cooper-  
ating actively with the British expedition.  
Gen. Manning has advanced from Obbia,  
and the abandonment of that place as a  
base precludes his retiring eastward if a  
retreat is necessary. He must therefore  
fight his way north, or the British cooperat-  
ing column, whose base is at Berbera, and  
its advanced base at Bohote, must force  
its way south to support him in case of  
need.

Gen. Manning's column now numbers  
about 3,000 men. Nothing has been heard  
of it since it advanced to assist Col. Cobbe,  
who is probably in a tight place.

The British cruisers at Aden sailed for  
Berbera to-night. The troopship Hardinge  
has been ordered to proceed forthwith to  
Bombay to take reinforcements to Somali-  
land.

Haji Mohammed Abdullah, the Mad Mullah  
of Somaliland, has been a thorn in the  
side of the British for years. He has absolute  
control of many of the fierce tribes-  
men of that country, and several British  
expeditions that have been sent against  
him have been defeated, principally be-  
cause of the utter worthlessness of the  
British native troops.

The depredations of the Mullah in northern  
Somaliland and Abyssinia led to a joint  
expedition against him in 1901 and another  
in 1902. After gaining several victories  
the British under Col. Swaine were de-  
feated at Ergo on Oct. 6 last. Their losses  
were 70 killed and 100 wounded. The de-  
feat was due to the cowardice of the Somali  
troops, who were sent to retreat to a  
base to wait for reinforcements, and after-  
ward was succeeded in the supreme com-  
mand by Gen. Manning.

Gen. Manning, who Major Rutledge and  
Col. Cobbe, commanding a flying column,  
advanced from Berbera on Nov. 12. The  
garrison at Bohote was relieved and re-  
inforced. Permission was received from  
the Italian Government for British troops  
to enter Italian Somaliland in pursuit of the  
Mad Mullah, and Obbia was selected as  
the base from which to send a strong force  
against him. At the same time officers  
went to Abyssinia to secure the cooperation  
of King Menelik's forces. In a fight with  
Abyssinian troops shortly afterward the  
Mullah lost 1,000 men.

A flying column under Major Sharpe  
had an engagement with the Mullahs in the  
latter part of March, in which the Mullah's  
force was defeated with a loss of twenty-  
seven men.

The British gained an important victory  
over the Mad Mullah on April 11 near Galdadi.  
Heavy losses were suffered by the Mullah's  
forces and the British captured a large  
number of cattle. The British loss was one  
killed.

## ENGLAND NOT IN BAGDAD R. R.

Government Does Not Think Security  
Can Be Guaranteed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, April 23.—A despatch from  
Berlin says the negotiations for British  
participation in the construction of the  
Bagdad railway have been broken off  
temporarily because English financiers  
were unable to obtain the consent of the  
British Government to the conditions im-  
posed by the German syndicate.

Replying to a question in the House of  
Commons this afternoon Prime Minister  
Balfour confirmed the report that the  
Government had refused its consent to the  
conditions.

Mr. Balfour said that after careful con-  
sideration of the Bagdad railway scheme  
the Government had decided that it could  
not give the necessary guarantees to the  
English bankers who proposed to invest  
their capital in the enterprise. The Gov-  
ernment did not think the security offered  
was sufficient.

## TO QUASH PORTO RICO CASES.

Motion on Behalf of Knox That Indict-  
ments Be Dismissed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
SAN JUAN, P. R., April 23.—District At-  
torney Pettigill, acting on instructions  
from Attorney-General Knox, appeared  
before the Federal Court to-day and moved  
that the indictments for smuggling against  
Capt. Crabbe, Capt. Lowndes, Paymaster  
Merritt, and Engineer Giles be nolle-prossed.  
Judge Holt of the United States District  
Court is considering the motion.

Commander Merritt and Engineer Giles  
were arraigned to-day before a Justice of  
the Peace on the warrants obtained by the  
insular Treasury charging them with  
smuggling. They waived examination and  
were released in \$1,000 bail each pending  
the action of the United States District  
Court. Capt. Dunlap, commandant of the  
naval station, who has been indicted on a  
similar charge, has not yet been arrested.

## KING EDWARD AT NAPLES.

Welcomed by Italian Squadron—The City  
Decorated in Honor of Royal Guest.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
NAPLES, April 23.—King Edward arrived  
here to-day on board the royal yacht Vic-  
toria and Albert, escorted by the British  
Mediterranean Squadron, covered with  
flags and guns, and the commandant, Ad-  
miral Frigero, greeted the Victoria and  
Albert and the forts fired a salute of 101  
guns. The Duke of the Abruzzi, com-  
mander of the harbor, Admiral Morin,  
the former Minister of Marine, board-  
ed the yacht and welcomed his Majesty  
on behalf of King Victor Emmanuel.

Despite the fact that a heavy rainstorm  
was prevailing the town was on foot and  
was decorated with flags and flowers. It is  
estimated that 300,000 spectators witnessed  
the arrival of the royal guest.

## CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

In the Old De Lesseps Palace—Gov. Duran  
Minister of Finance.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
COLON, April 23.—The American Canal  
Commissioners have established their head-  
quarters at the old De Lesseps palace,  
where they have opened an office. The  
Commissioners will return to the United  
States on the steamer Alliance, leaving a  
corps of engineers and a military man to  
attend to duties here.

Gov. Duran has been appointed Minister  
of Finance.

No proclamation summoning Congress  
to consider the Canal treaty has yet been  
issued.

The transport Fortune has arrived at  
Panama.

## A CARDINAL EXCOMMUNICATED.

The Pope Then Absolves Netto, Imposing a  
Secret Penance on Him.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
ROME, April 23.—Cardinal Netto, Pa-  
triarch of Lisbon, having recently claimed  
certain rights and privileges which the  
Roman Curia disallowed, appealed to the  
Supreme Court of Portugal. Thereupon  
the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon informed Car-  
dinal Netto that he was excommunicated  
ipso facto by appealing to a secular tribunal  
from a Papal decision.

The incident has made a deep impression  
at the Vatican. Owing to the imminence  
of a Conclave and the possible agitation of  
the Portuguese clergy, and in view of all  
the circumstances, the Pope absolved the  
Cardinal, imposing a secret penance upon  
him.

## LYCEUM THEATRE NOT SOLD.

Reserved at Price Above the Bids—Build-  
ings May Be Torn Down.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
LONDON, April 23.—The Lyceum Theatre  
property, which is owned by the syndicate  
which succeeded Sir Henry Irving, was  
offered for sale to-day. The bids only  
reached £244,000, and as the property was  
reserved at £260,000, it was withdrawn.

There has been considerable talk of tear-  
ing down the buildings and replacing them  
with a modern business block.

## GEN. GOMEZ GOING TO ST. LOUIS.

To Be Present by Invitation at the Opening  
of the Fair.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
HAVANA, April 23.—Gen. Maximo Gomez,  
the old revolutionary leader, will, it is ex-  
pected, leave here on Saturday for St.  
Louis, whither he has been invited by the  
management of the Louisiana Purchase  
Exposition, to be present at the inaugura-  
tion exercises on April 30 as the representa-  
tive of Cuba. It is said that Señor Queasa,  
the Cuban Minister at Washington, will  
also attend the inauguration.

## BIG FIRE AT ASSOUAN.

The Grand Hotel and Houses of Europeans  
Burned.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
CAIRO, April 23.—A large fire is reported  
to have occurred at Assouan. The Grand  
Hotel and the houses of several Europeans  
have been burned. There are no details.

## To Reopen Dreyfus Case.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 23.—The Gaulois says that  
Gen. André, the Minister of War, will bring  
up the appeal of former Captain Alfred Drey-  
fus for a new inquiry into his case at the  
next meeting of the Cabinet. The War  
Minister will ask for official authoriza-  
tion to open the secret dossier of the affair.

## Medal For Explorer Sverdrup.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 23.—The Geographical So-  
ciety of Paris has conferred the La Ro-  
quette gold medal on Capt. Sverdrup, the  
Arctic explorer, for his explorations in  
1898 and 1902.

## Queen Alexandra Leaves for Home.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—Queen Alex-  
andra of Great Britain, who has been  
visiting her father here, started for home  
to-day.

## BRITISH CORN TAX REMITTED.

THE SUGAR, COAL AND TEA  
TAXES REMAIN.

Reduction of Fourpence in Income Tax  
—Banks and the Post Office  
Decrease in Customs Receipts—Beer  
and China Ware Cost Over a Billion.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 23.—The Right Hon.  
Charles T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Ex-  
chequer, was greeted with cheers when  
he arose in the House of Commons this  
afternoon to read the budget. He began  
by saying he trusted that the sinking fund,  
which was now in full operation again,  
would be strengthened. His predecessor  
in office had had to impose fresh taxation;  
his duty was to remit. (Cheers.) But a  
comparison of what money he had would  
show that he had been unable to satisfy  
the demands. The total cost of the Boer  
and China wars, Mr. Ritchie said, had been  
£217,000,000.

The Chancellor said he was glad to say  
that while trade and commerce in 1902-03  
were not so good as in 1900, which was  
a bumper year, they were in many respects  
better than in 1901, and in others not so  
good. There had been a larger percentage  
of people out of work and wages had been  
lower than in 1900, when they were at the  
highest point.

The budget estimate for 1902-03, Mr.  
Ritchie said, was for exchequer receipts  
of £153,185,000. They amounted to £151,-  
552,000 for that period, which was a de-  
crease of £1,633,000. The exchequer receipts  
for 1901 were £142,998,000. The customs  
receipts showed a decrease of £267,000  
from the budget estimate of £23,282,-  
000. The receipts of £22,015,000, which  
also receipts a decrease of £1,267,000; death  
duties an increase of £250,000; property  
and income tax an increase of £200,000;  
post office receipts a decrease of £50,000;  
and Suez Canal receipts an increase of  
£78,000.

The national balance sheet, therefore,  
was: Receipts from proxies, £219,933,000;  
receipts from non-tax revenues, £21,410,000,  
or a total of £241,343,000. This leaves a  
deficit on the total expenditure of £22,822,-  
000. The balance in the exchequer on  
March 31 was £4,857,000.

Continuing, Mr. Ritchie said a very satis-  
factory feature of the falling market for  
wages was that there had been compara-  
tively few trade disputes. Employer and  
employee had been brought together and  
had discussed the situation. In a majority  
of cases they had been able to arrive at a  
satisfactory conclusion. (Opposition cheer.)  
The estimates for 1903-04 were that the  
expenditure would be £144,331,000.

In regard to excise receipts, Mr. Ritchie  
said neither those from beer nor spirits were  
quite up to the mark. Beer receipts stood  
still. Those from spirits showed an ad-  
vance, but not enough.

The chief deficiencies in receipts, the  
Chancellor said, had been in sugar and  
tea. The corn duties had produced the  
amount of revenue anticipated.

Foreign trade, Mr. Ritchie said, had in-  
creased in imports and exports, and the  
whole trade of 1902 showed an improve-  
ment. There had been a large increase in  
the production of coal and iron. Railway  
traffic had increased in both freight and  
passengers. In vessels the increase of ton-  
nage had been 1,000,000 tons.

There was no great scope for jubilation  
in British trade, he said, but much to in-  
spire caution and confidence and to sug-  
gest that capital and labor draw closer to-  
gether and strengthen their capacity to  
resist foreign competition. Money had  
been scarce and dear and in much demand.  
The drain had been increased by the war-  
rents and the need to raise money. There  
was nothing to excite alarm or apprehen-  
sion.

The war in South Africa was over, the  
Chancellor said, but making peace had  
proved almost as costly as making war.  
The whole expenditure for 1902-03 was not  
less than £201,127,000. The cost of the war  
in South Africa and China during the four  
years ended in March had been £217,000,000.  
Of that amount, £87,500,000 had been de-  
frayed out of the revenues and the balance  
had been met out of capital. He hoped to  
recover £34,000,000 in South Africa and  
£8,000,000 indemnity from China.

There was nothing abnormal about the  
receipts from death duties. The income  
tax receipts had been very satisfactory.  
The charge for the reduction of the national  
debt was £27,000,000 per annum. If the  
debt were not augmented, it would be wiped  
out in fifty years. Of the total taxation,  
£26,330,000 would be raised by indirect and  
£27,300,000 by direct taxes. The national  
debt was now £798,349,000, an increase of  
£33,134,000. The total war debt was  
£159,000,000.

Mr. Ritchie denied that there had been  
a fall in English stocks as compared with  
foreign securities, as had been asserted  
by Sir Edgar Vincent.

The Chancellor said that the expenditures  
estimated for 1903-04 of £144,331,000 showed  
a reduction as compared with 1902 of £2,-  
028,000. He intended to maintain the sink-  
ing fund in order to preserve the credit of  
the nation.

The Chancellor announced that there  
would be a reduction of fourpence in the  
income tax. He estimated the total ex-  
penditure as £143,840,000 and the receipts  
as £154,770,000, leaving a surplus of £10,930,-  
000. The estimates for the army and navy  
amounted to £52,000,000. He expressed  
the hope that there would be a reduction  
in these expenses during the coming year.  
He announced that neither the sugar, coal  
nor tea taxes would be touched, but the  
corn duty would be remitted.

Speaking of the navy, the Chancellor  
said a strong navy was a matter of life  
and death with England. The British fleet  
must grow with others, but he welcomed  
the indications that other Powers wished  
to call a halt in the matter of constructing  
war ships. If they did this, Great Britain  
would cordially and loyally follow suit.

Mr. Ritchie estimated the receipts from  
customs at £28,640,000, an increase of  
£2,307,000; excise, £22,740,000, an increase  
of £200,000; death duties, £13,300,000,  
a decrease of £555,000; stamps, £3,400,000;  
land tax and house duty, £2,600,000, and  
income tax, £39,000,000. The total non-tax  
revenue was estimated at £22,130,000, made  
up of post office returns, £15,300,000, an  
increase of £250,000; telegraphs, £3,900,000,  
an increase of £170,000; crown lands, £445,-  
000; Suez Canal, £995,000, and miscellaneous,  
£1,800,000.

The income-tax payers, Mr. Ritchie said,  
had paid £3,000,000 more toward the war  
than the indirect-tax payers and, there-  
fore, had the first claims for consideration.  
The importance of lowering the tax had  
not been overestimated. He thought an  
inquiry should be made in regard to the  
equity of the burden and its evasion.

If the present exactions could be checked  
this might result in a reduction of an ad-  
ditional penny or two in the pound, but  
the tax was likely to remain for some time  
to come. He would be glad if a Parlia-  
mentary committee of inquiry on this ques-  
tion could be appointed.

The reduction of fourpence in the pound,  
as proposed, would absorb £3,000,000 of  
the surplus. The abolition of the corn  
tax would cost ultimately £2,500,000 an-  
nually, but this year would amount to only  
£2,000,000.

## The Greatest Shirt Inducement Ever Put Forth for Lovers of Fine Linen.

Type and ink cannot adequately convey to you  
the absolute elegance of these men's shirts.  
They are the kind that to see means to own—  
pleated negligee shirts, white grounds, with  
small black patterns or stripes, mercerized  
madras negligee shirts—fine white linen shirts  
with 38 narrow tucks on front. In short, shirts  
that under ordinary circumstances would re-  
tail at from \$1 to \$2. Suffice it to say that the  
circumstances are unusual which permit us to  
offer these shirts at

55¢ each.

All of them will be heaped on tables for con-  
venient picking. All sizes from 14 to 17½ at  
55¢, the shirt.

WM. VOGEL & SON,  
Broadway. Houston St.

usually, but this year would amount to only  
£2,000,000.

On these estimates the balance sheets  
for 1903-04 would show a total revenue  
of £144,270,000; expenditures, £143,954,000;  
leaving a margin of £316,000.

The budget was well received in the  
City and after the close of the Stock Ex-  
change consols advanced to 92½ on the  
announcement that there would be a large  
increase in the sinking fund.

## SQUABBLE AT THE COAL HEARING.

Trust Company Refuses to Produce the  
Contracts With the Temple Iron Co.

Yesterday's session of the Interstate  
Commerce Commission, which is hearing  
William R. Hearst's charges against the  
anthracite roads, was mostly devoted to  
arguments between Clarence J. Shearn, the  
petitioner's lawyer, and the counsel of the  
various railroads.

Mr. Shearn asked for the contracts be-  
tween the Temple Iron Company and the  
Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna  
and Western, the Erie, the Jersey Central and  
the Philadelphia and Reading railroad com-  
panies which guarantee the dividends of the  
iron company.

The Temple Iron Company owns eight  
collieries near Scranton, and Lawyer Shearn  
contended that these contracts would show  
an illegal combination of the railroads in  
the control of the iron company, which he  
declared, had been bought by the railroads  
in order to drive independent operators  
out of business.

Secretary Hebbard of the Guaranty  
Trust Company refused to produce the con-  
tracts, was in court with the documents,  
but on the advice of counsel refused to give  
them up. The commission has the matter  
under consideration.

Several coal dealers testified in the after-  
noon as to the prices of coal since 1903.  
The hearing will be continued to-day.

## THEIR MENUS ON MONEY BAGS.

Notable Bankers Speak at the Bank Clerks'  
Annual Dinner.

Nearly 300 members of the New York  
chapter of the American Institute of Bank  
Clerks dined at the Hotel St. Denis last  
evening. It was their second annual gath-  
ering.

William Sherer, manager of the New York  
Clearing House, responded to the toast  
"Bank Work Forty Years Ago." Stephen  
M. Griswold, of "The Successful Bank Clerk,"  
of New York, spoke of the "Future of the  
Banking Industry." He pointed out the  
importance of the "Banking Industry" and  
the "Future of the Banking Industry." Other  
speakers were Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk, Va., president of the Amer-  
ican Bankers' Association, and Col. Lawry  
of New York.

The menus were printed on fac similes of  
money bags, addressed to each member or  
guest.

## BOTH BLINDED ON DUTY.

Fireman and Policeman, With Relief Bills,  
Before the Mayor.

John T. Mayers, a former fireman, was  
brought before the Mayor yesterday by his  
wife. He told the Mayor that he lost his  
sight from injuries incurred on duty. The  
Mayor promised to sign the bill giving him  
a pension.

John McKenna, a former policeman of  
Queens county, was blinded some months  
ago by a negro named John Hunter, the  
car taker of an estate at North Beach. An  
attempt was made to arrest Hunter for  
firing on trespassers. He barricaded him-  
self in his cottage and shot at the police-  
men. A charge of birdshot struck McKenna  
in the face, totally destroying his eyesight.  
He has a pension of \$400, but is seeking to  
have it raised to \$800. The bill drawn for  
that purpose, the Mayor is afraid, is too  
broad, and may lead to abuses.

## RICH MAN KILLED BY A FALL.

J. D. Lehmer of Cincinnati Found Dead  
in His Back Yard.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—J. D. Lehmer, a  
retired capitalist, whose wealth is esti-  
mated at several million dollars, was found  
dead on the stone walk in the rear of his  
yard at 322 Broadway this morning. He  
was 65 years old, and was the president of  
the Western Manufacturing Company.

Years ago Mr. Lehmer was in the whole-  
sale grocery business. He accumulated a  
fortune and went to Chicago, where he  
speculated in real estate with success.  
His present holdings there are extensive.  
A widow and two sons survive him.

When found the body was fully clothed,  
and it is thought that he went to the window  
to get some air and lost his balance, falling  
to the ground.

## RAMMED ELLIS ISLAND.

Steam Launch With Comm. Williams Aboard  
Breaks Her Nose.

The machinery of the steam launch  
Samuel, plying between the Barge Office  
and Ellis Island, got out of order yesterday  
morning just as she was entering the Ellis  
Island slip with Immigration Commis-  
sioner Williams aboard. The engineer  
couldn't stop the launch, which was bang-  
ed against the pier, smashing her nose.

## THE SEAGUERS.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie  
Booked on the Cedric.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Andrew Carnegie  
and family are booked to sail to-day aboard  
the White Star liner Cedric, bound for  
Queenstown and Liverpool.

Welcome Again, Snyg and Wilg.

The fruit steamer Snyg, Capt. Wilg,  
which plies mostly between Barcelona and  
Baltimore, is in this port again after a long  
absence.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Algeria.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.  
ALGERIA, April 23.—There were  
serious anti-Jewish riots here yesterday.  
Forty-five persons were injured.

## The METROSTYLE PIANOLA.

An addition to the Pianola by means of  
which it is possible to reproduce the exact in-  
terpretations of the great masters of the piano

JOSEF HOFMANN says:

"The Pianola is almost human in its ren-  
dition of music.

The Metrostyle places the Pianola beyond all  
piano-players. It makes the Pianola interesting  
and instructive to pianists, as well as to those  
who cannot play the piano.

The Metrostyle will enable any one to play the  
rolls that I mark in the tempo of each composition  
as I interpret them."

We unhesitatingly state we believe that the METROSTYLE is the most im-  
portant and far-reaching improvement ever made in musical instruments, and that it  
rivals the Pianola itself.

Music for the METROSTYLE will be interpreted by all the world's greatest  
musicians.

Selections have already been interpreted and marked by Maurice Moszkowski,  
I. J. Paderewski, Harold Bauer, and Emil Paur.

The first catalogue of METROSTYLE music (now ready) contains interpreta-  
tions by each of the above virtuosos, in addition to 160  
compositions interpreted by an authoritative pianist.